

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGE.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE GALLANT WORDEN.

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UNEXPECTED TERMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGE.
We have authority for saying that within 24 hours Gen. McClellan will cease to be in form, as he has for some time ceased to be in fact, the Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces. An order to be issued to-morrow will date a new era in the history of this war.

THE GALLANT WORDEN.

Lieut. Wyse, of the Navy, was the first to board the Monitor after her fight with the Merrimac. Descending through the man-hole, he unexpectedly found himself in a neat parlour confronting a midshipman washing blood from his hands at a stand, and an officer combing his hair at a mirror. Lieut. Worden laid on a sofa blind and bleeding. Recognizing Wyse by his voice, he inquired "Have I driven off that monster?" "You have," "Then I am willing to die," said the gallant sailor. Wyse insisted on his going home with him. He is now his guest here. The President, who honors fighting men, called upon him last night, and, nervous from his recent affliction, and grateful to courage, and sympathetic with the wounded, burst into tears while greeting the sailor.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The Committee on the District of Columbia of the two Houses have agreed upon a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District, which is substantially the same as that reported to the Senate by Mr. Morrill of Maine. The House Committee will report at the earliest opportunity, and Mr. Morrill will, to-morrow amend it as agreed. The House Committee has been equally divided until this morning, when Mr. Fessenden of Maine appointed in place of Mr. Tipton of Virginia, after he was unseated, turned the scale.

NATIONAL FOUNDERIES.

Mr. Baker introduced into the House this morning a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, providing for National foundries at Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Poughkeepsie, and an appropriation of \$500,000 for each; an armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, for which the sum of \$200,000 is appropriated; and powder factories, magazines, and depots for saltpetre at or near Indianapolis, Ind., and Trenton, N. J., with an appropriation of \$200,000 for each. The appropriations are to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is to appoint a Board of six persons, three from the officers of the Ordnance Corps and three from civil life, to purchase grounds, prepare plans, &c.; an appropriation of \$15,000 is made for the necessary expenses and compensation of the Board. Superintendents for each foundry, the armory and arsenal, and powder factory, are to be appointed by the President.

THE PURCHASE OF COIN.

The House bill "to authorize the purchase of coin, and for other purposes," as finally reported by the Senate Finance Committee, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to disburse of any United States bonds or notes for coin at rates, and upon terms which he deems to be advantageous, and to issue certificates of indebtedness in discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers. The section making the note of the old issue a legal tender, it is threatening determined to retain, at the instance of the Secretary of the Committee, add two sections, one authorizing him to destroy the old notes, as they may be retired or defaced ones, for which new ones may be substituted. The other is as follows:

Sec. 3. That the limitation upon temporary deposits of United States notes with any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits, shall be so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits to an amount not exceeding \$100,000.

TRANSPORTATION ON FOREIGN SHIPS.

Senator Latham, from the Senate Military Committee, will to-morrow introduce the following bill to repeal all laws prohibiting foreign steamship companies from carrying American freight between New-York and Aspinwall and Panama and San Francisco, Cal.

Allies prohibiting or imposing disabilities on the transportation of American freights and mails by foreign steamship companies, between New-York and Aspinwall, and Panama and San Francisco, Cal., are hereby repealed. Provided, That any steamship company so transporting freights shall carry such bills of lading as may be delivered to them for the purpose, between the points above designated, for the western coast of South America, to be paid to such companies by the Post Office Department upon satisfactory evidence of the performance of such duty. The goods, wares, and merchandise, as above provided, shall not be regarded as "foreign merchandise," but, upon being so carried from one port to another via the harbors of Panama, shall be admitted free of duty. Enacted, That the United States Special Inspector of Customs at Panama or Aspinwall, in the case any bill of lading for the goods, wares, and merchandise, as above provided, is not presented to him, shall cause the same to be destroyed in the presence of the collector of the port, and the same shall be deemed to have been destroyed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations cleared its calendar of all the business which has been referred to it, and ask the Senate to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Legislatures of Wisconsin and Kentucky, touching relief to Ireland, and of the correspondence between our Government and foreign Powers concerning the Trent affair.

THE VERMONT.

The Department has ordered that the Butler, upon her arrival at Fortress Monroe, be coaled and immediately dispatched in search of the Vermont, with orders to tow her to Port Royal or the nearest port.

A SKIRMISH.

A skirmish occurred on the 9th inst. near Fairfax Court House, between the Lincoln Cavalry and Company F of the 1st Maryland Infantry. It resulted in the capture of 13 of the latter, comprising Second-Lieut. Jos. H. Stewart, Color-bearer Michael McCourt, Corporal Edward P. Sheehan, and 10 privates. Stewart is a Virginian, an ex-merchant of Alexandria. The non-commissioned officers are Irishmen, and the privates Marylanders. In the action Sheehan had his leg shattered by a pistol-bullet. McCourt received a sabre-cut on the head. It is said that one of our lieutenants, name not stated, was killed. The Secessionists did not attempt to withstand the onset of the cavalry, but broke and ran for the woods.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN COMMISSION.

The New-Granadian Commission terminated by its own limitation yesterday. Mr. Hurstado, on behalf of New-Granada, asked for an extension of the time, on the ground that he was unable to consider and pass upon all the cases within the time limited. Last week the Senate agreed to an extension of six months, and until to-day, it has been supposed that the time had been extended. This afternoon it is understood that New-Granada declines to accept the extension, and that, in consequence, a large portion of the claims have not been decided. By the fifth article of the treaty all these cases are cut off as to any liability of that Government. The American Commissioner on Saturday last notified the Commissioner of New-Granada that he was ready to decide all the cases. This sudden termination of the Commission by the action of New-Granada is thus far accounted for. The necessary steps will be taken by our Government to protect the rights of our citizens.

COL. D'AHNA.

Through the united efforts of the three Blairs and of Secretary Seward, the nomination of Col. D'Ahna has been got before the Senate. The public may recall his name as that of an officer who was driven from the service by Gen. Fremont.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill will be taken up in the House to-morrow.

THE VOTE ON EMANCIPATION.

Six Southern men voted Yes, and nine Nay, in the House to-day, on the President's Emancipation resolution. The others from the Border States were not in their seats.

LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMERS WANTED.

The Quartermaster-General advertises for two light-draught steamers suited for towing boats at Ship Island. He invites proposals.

GEN. BLECKER AND THE FORTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK S. V.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
SIR: We, the undersigned officers of the 45th Regiment New-York Volunteers, declare that the statement of Capt. Hunsicker, A. D. C. to Gen. Blecker, in The N. Y. Tribune of March 7, 1862, in regard to the confidential address to Gen. Blecker, is false, in so far as it states that the officers and non-commissioned officers of "all" the regiments of Blecker's Division had signed the same. The officers of the 45th Regiment New-York Volunteers have unanimously refused to sign such a document.

Edw. C. Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles Simey, Major; A. Michaels, Adjutant; Herman Roca, Quartermaster; H. Adler, Surgeon; Ph. Feldmann, Assistant Surgeon; Ph. Hader, Chaplain; Capt. A. Decker, F. Packer, Capt. Geo. Koch, A. Bracklin, Chas. Hechtelster, H. Weller, T. K. Mayhew, Fr. Dommert, Chas. Hoefel, J. Leach, Commanding Company C; F. W. Brown, 1st Lieut. Commanding Company F; 1st Lieut. H. Gossamer, J. S. Gossamer, G. Gossamer, Chas. P. Lutz, Th. P. Lutz, J. Well, and A. Streck, 2d Lieut. Otto Wiegand, Martin Peter, Alois Tilsch, Louis Bieky, Andr. Neulach, Chas. Barth, Louis Hoff, F. Wehler, and H. Maltzoff. P. Gossamer, 2d Lieut. 45th Reg't N. Y. Vol.

Headquarters 45th Regiment N. Y. S. V., Camp Armory, Hunter's Chapel, March 11, 1862.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

The Advance Toward Winchester.

TANDALISM OF THE RETREATING REBELS.

Their Inhumanity to the Ball's Bluff Dead.

LEANSBURG, Va., March 11, 1862.

Col. Geary, Acting Brigadier General of troops here, made a personal reconnaissance yesterday as far as Carter's Mills. The trail of the retreating enemy was blackened by the ruins of granaries, ashes of hay and grain stacks, fences, &c. He found the bridge over Goose Creek had been burned after our occupation here on Saturday. The enemy have completely fallen back. The command continues to make captures from rank Secessionists. The loyal feeling is growing, and many persons came forward to take the oath of allegiance daily.

Col. Geary, with some of his officers and a detachment of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, rode to Ball's Bluff to-day, and buried the whitened bones of the brave Union soldiers who fell upon that field in October last. Impressive remarks preceded this humane act, and a monument of gross Rebel neglect was hidden from human sight.

BREKIDTOWN, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The intelligence of the evacuation of Winchester yesterday was premature. It was Berryville that the reconnaissance reported evacuated. The latest intelligence from Winchester is to the effect that the town is occupied by at least one brigade of infantry. Other troops are also there. There is a strong suspicion that a portion of the forces which evacuated Centerville have been ordered to reconquer Winchester.

Our pickets were undisturbed last night. An active scouting was continually kept up. *Stratton's Dragoons*, Five miles from Winchester, Tuesday, March 11 p. m. }
The forces under Gens. Hamilton and Williams, constituting an armed reconnaissance, has reached this point without any serious opposition.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The U. S. steam transport, Philadelphia, Lieut. Barton, commanding, from Fort Pickens March 1, Port Jefferson, Tortugas, March 4, and Key West 6th, at 6 a. m. arrived at the city at 104 p. m. last evening.

The United States steam transport Oriental, Tuzo, from Key West, March 4, at 4 p. m., and Port Royal March 8, at 5 p. m., arrived at this port last evening. She reports—March 9, lat. 33 25, lon. 77 48, saw a river steamer steering to the south-west. March 10, off Hatteras, saw a gunboat steering south-west; 11th, off Abacoan, saw a frigate in tow, steering south-west. The Oriental had fine weather the entire passage.

FROM NEW MADRID.

A special to The Times from Cairo says that a messenger arrived from Bird's Point to-night from New-Madrid, Mo. The position of Gen. Pope's column is at Point Pleasant, ten miles below. This will prevent any transports from coming up the river.

RETREAT OF THE REBEL GRAND ARMY.

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE EAST ABANDONED.

MANASSAS IN OUR HANDS.

The Stars and Stripes Wave Over Bull Run.

EVACUATION OF OCCOQUAN.

THE ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Manassas was empty. The enemy whom we have spent seven months and five hundred millions in getting ready to whip was not to be found when we went after him. The New-Jersey volunteers entered Manassas Junction at 9 o'clock this morning, and hoisted the regimental colors over the deserted works. The soldiers might well have gnashed their teeth with rage, for at headquarters here it has been known for over a month that Manassas was being evacuated. An intelligent private in one of the New-Jersey regiments writes us:

"Eight companies under Capt. Taylor were the first to enter, and after sadly hoisting the flag, deployed as skirmishers, and took formal possession of the remainder of the works. The stores were of all kinds and descriptions—hospital and commissary stores in large quantities. Blankets and officers' baggage were thrown together in a promiscuous heap. Every style, color, and make of uniform were represented. Eighty baggage-wagons, several locomotives, four or five cars, about two hundred tents, six caissons, and four ambulances, fell into our hands."

"Gen. Kearney was with us all day. Col. Taylor was untiring in his efforts to rebuild bridges and remove obstacles, being always in advance of the regiment. Several handsome flags were captured. Gen. Kearney gave the men free access to everything left behind. The scene was one of great interest. Every man was on the lookout for a relic of Secession. The men composing the companies behaved well under the difficulties of the march. The forts were of the strongest character, showing us that they would have been formidable if manned properly. The guns were all removed. No trace of the Rebels could be found, they having vanished quickly on the approach of our army."

"The quarters of the Rebels were built of logs, and very comfortable. They were of sufficient number to accommodate an army of at least 100,000 men. The railroad as far down as Bull Run was in good condition, having been used by the Rebels for the transportation of rations. From Fairfax Station the road needs repairs to the Run. The opinion of the people in the vicinity of the station seems generally to be that the Rebels have retreated to Gordonsville Junction. The Rebels commenced evacuating their works about Friday last, the rest leaving this morning."

On the other hand, there is the highest authority for the statement that the Junction was fully evacuated last Friday; that every article of property whatever, not actually removed, was burned by the Rebels in a heap in the center of their works; that the work of evacuation began over three weeks ago, and was deliberately and thoroughly carried on. This view is the one which is accepted in the Departments, and will be made the basis of Congressional and Cabinet action.

The Star of this evening contains the following important paragraph:

"The haste with which the Rebels evacuated their lines of the Potomac is proved by the fact of the capture of five of the Rebel infantry as late as yesterday, in the immediate vicinity of Burke's Station, only 14 miles out of Alexandria. Unless they were purposely left there to be captured, as it were, they fell into our hands because it was impossible, in the haste of leaving to call them in time to save them. These five, with the thirteen captured yesterday, comprise the total number of captured by the grand army of 'thousands on its way to Manassas.'"

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.
From information received last night as late as 11 o'clock at Headquarters of the Army in this city, we learn that the intelligence previously reported respecting the precipitate flight of the enemy from Manassas and its environs is confirmed. Our troops were then in possession of the late Confederate stronghold at Centerville. Gen. McClellan was at Fairfax Court-House.

The enemy's escape from his batteries on the Potomac appears, from all the indications left behind him, in the shape of deserted guns, provisions, and ammunition, to have been effected under the influence of a pervading panic. In a word, it would seem from present appearances that the army which the people of the South expected to capture the City of Washington, and to carry the war into the loyal States, has confessed itself vanquished without having to accept the battle about to be offered it on its own chosen and strongly fortified ground.

The whole of the fortifications were abandoned, and everything possible burned. Official information to-day reports that the enemy, formerly encamped back and below Occoquan, have retreated, destroying everything they could not carry on their backs. They left on Saturday. Our troops took possession this morning, and were welcomed by a part of the inhabitants with great joy. Every boat in the vicinity, and anything that would float, had been destroyed. The Rebels told the villagers they were going to fall back to the Rappahannock.

A call from the Governor of Virginia on the militia of the State for 10,000 men was proclaimed in the streets of Occoquan on the 9th inst., by an official who immediately departed. Nearly all the able-bodied men of the village left with the Rebel army. A few refused to go.

The Rebel force which has thus retreated was composed of three Texas, one Georgia, and one composed of the Mississippi and the Hampton Legion. CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Yesterday morning our forces, amounting to upward of 2,000, proceeded to Centerville and occupied the village about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was altogether deserted.

The entire command thence proceeded to Manassas, arriving there in the evening. The Rebels had destroyed as much of their property, as they could not carry away, by fire and otherwise. The bridges, railroad track, and depot in that vicinity, were extensively damaged, and nothing but wreck and desolation was apparent.

Later.—Upon close examination, it was discovered that the Rebels, before evacuating their much-boasted stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation, a mass of charred and blackened ruins.

The Rebels also blew up the bridges along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for some miles below Manassas. Such of the locomotives, as were out of repair, were also destroyed. It is supposed by being blown up, and the vicinity of the depot is covered by fragments of machinery belonging to the destroyed locomotives.

It is said that the Rebels left Centerville on Sunday morning. Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines (which now extend beyond Manassas Junction), and are still coming in by droves. On our way from Centerville yesterday morning, we passed at least one hundred, who were making their way to Washington. Some of the refugees claim to have come from twenty miles west of Manassas.

They all agree in saying that the Rebels left the latter place in great precipitation, and that the destruction of their commissary stores was commenced at an early hour on Sunday. The contrabands state that a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly, but this is considered improbable. But if they did, it was for the purpose of re-enforcing Jackson at Winchester.

They also state that all the bridges along the route which they came to had been blown up by the Rebels in their retreat, and that the greater portion of the track is also torn up.

The earthworks at Centerville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed.

The enemy, before evacuating, had somewhat injured them by breaking the embrasures and casemates, so at Manassas, which, however, has not been fully examined. On our troops arriving at Fairfax Court-House they found not more than a dozen families.

The soldiers rushed into the Court-House and brought away some of the records; but this being discovered, the officers directed their return.

When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centerville, a number of graves were discovered, principally of Alabama troops. The graves were marked with head and foot boards, with the names of the deceased thereon.

A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, although it was not to be supposed such an act could be committed.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative to the extent of their limited knowledge.

REJOICINGS.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

This city has been the scene of rejoicing all day over the capture of Manassas. Every street is decorated with flags—voluntary processions have been formed, and many patriotic demonstrations made.

IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

A national salute was fired here to-day by order of the Governor in honor of the evacuation of Manassas.

The citizens of Woonsocket also fired a salute. Flags were displayed everywhere.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The news of the retreat of the Rebels from Manassas absorbed the attention of the business community to-day. Not much was done in any department of trade.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The occupation of Manassas by our forces, and the series of victories now being reported, cause a highly jubilant state of feeling all over New-England.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE RAISED.

We yesterday alluded to a report from Gen. Hooker, commanding the Union forces on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac, that the Confederates had abandoned their batteries opposite his lines, and burned the steamer Page.

The steamer Stepping Stone, which arrived yesterday at the Washington Navy-Yard, reported that the first intimation received by our forces of the evacuation of the Rebel batteries came from a contraband, a boy, who came on board of one of our vessels on Saturday night, and reported that he had come from the vicinity of Centerville, and that all the Secession troops he met in his four days' wanderings were going away, and that he heard them say they were going to leave their batteries on the river.

On Sunday, the gunboat Anconia, Lieut. Badger commanding, shelled the batteries from Cockpit Point to Evansport, and, receiving no response, a few men were landed from the Anconia and Yankee to reconnoiter. They found the batteries evacuated, and proceeded to haul down the Rebel flag and hoist the Stars and Stripes.

Some very fine guns were found. There was one 9-inch rifled gun a Cockpit Point, and a number of 24-pound shell guns. A portion of these guns had been spiked by the Rebels. Our troops, not being able at the time to move the guns, spiked all the others which were serviceable. The magazine at Cockpit Point was uninjured, and contains a large quantity of shells and ammunition.

Two heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Quantico, and immediately afterward large columns of smoke arose. This was supposed to arise from the blowing up of the steamer Page and one of the Rebel magazines.

The flotilla will take off all the army stores and ammunition that were left in good condition. [National Intelligencer, March 11.]

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The election for State officers and the Legislature took place to-day. Three candidates for Governor were in the field, viz: Barry, the present incumbent, supported by the Republican Party; Stark, Dem., supported by the Union Party; and Wheeler, an independent candidate. A majority is required to elect a Governor in this State. The following is the result for Governor in some of the leading towns:

Town.	Barry.	Stark.	Wheeler.
Dover	1,271	465	19
Portsmouth	1,271	465	19
Portsmouth	1,271	465	19

THE NAVAL FIGHT IN HAMPTON ROADS.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

OUR LOSS PROBABLY ONE HUNDRED.

THE DAMAGE TO THE MERRIMAC.

Capt. Buchanan Seriously Wounded.

SEVERAL OTHERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

All is quiet here up to noon. The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo* sailed this forenoon.

A flag of truce has just been sent to Craney Island. All the papers of the frigate *Cumberland* having gone down with her, it is impossible to obtain a list of the killed and missing. The latest and most correct account is 116, and it will probably be reduced to 100. The names can only be ascertained at the Navy Department, by comparison of pay rolls.

Master M. S. Stuyvesant was wounded; also, John Grady and George W. Butt. The following are at the General Hospital: John Bates, L. Livingston, John Devin, Joseph Russell, John Gardner, Edward Cobb, John Hunt, James Benson, John McGinn, Alex. McFadden, John T. Cavanagh.

On board the Congress was one company of the Union Coast Guard, 99th New-York, Capt. McIntyre. The following are killed, wounded, and missing: Killed—Sergeant James Lapey, Corporal Charles Tynson, Privates James Tracey, John Gault, Wm. Sealey, Wm. Bell, Richard Thomas. Wounded—Francis Needham, W. R. Radcliffe, Thomas Bennett, Alexander Keyes, Samuel James, Charles Gill, Stephen Brecken (or Brown), James Golden, Joseph Calloway, Lawrence Seuring.

Missing—James Goodwin, Willard Delano, Dennis Faye, Francis Kinney, Terrence McKenna, Archibald McLean, John Peterson, Edward Logan, Wm. Hayes.

The following are at the Arsenal Hospital, all from the Congress:

Thomas Gannon, David Ferguson, George L. Dean, James McFadden, Wm. Chapman, Patrick Clancy, John Fitzpatrick of the Whitehall, also at the general hospital.

Early yesterday morning a small sail boat arrived at the Newport News wharf, containing two men and a woman, who represented that they supposed the place to be in the possession of the Confederate forces, and wanted to sell some produce and establish a store.

They were soon informed of their mistake, much to their chagrin, and were conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. Mansfield. They were brought here by the Express this afternoon, and taken before Gen. Wool. After the party had discovered their mistake they represented that they were Unionists, who had for some time past been endeavoring to escape; but their first story is of course more probable.

Lieut. Selfridge of the *Cumberland* has been ordered to the command of the Monitor.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day with dispatches. The officers of the Rebel boat represented that the *Merrimac*, or as it is called by them, the Virginia, had received damage, but nothing that was serious.

They admit the loss of four killed and several wounded on board. Capt. Buchanan, who commanded her, was seriously wounded on Saturday, and the command devolved upon his First Lieutenant. The officers say little or nothing about the Sunday's fight. The Yorktown is said to have had a shot in her boiler.

The *Norfolk Day Book* of yesterday gives a glowing account of the opening of the James River blockade and the destruction of the Congress and *Cumberland*.

It is stated that the Virginia, flag officer Buchanan commanding, with the steamships Beaufort, Lieut. Commanding Parker, and Raleigh, Lieut. Commanding Alexander, left the Navy-Yard at 11 o'clock.

The commander of the *Cumberland* is spoken of as fighting his ship with a gallantry worthy a better cause. The total Rebel loss is said to be nine killed, and twelve wounded. Twenty-three prisoners arrived at Norfolk on Saturday night from the Congress; one died on the passage.

The Monitor is said to have been seriously injured by the Virginia. Some of our gunboats are said to have been sunk, both of which statements are, of course, entirely incorrect. Our loss is said to have been between 600 and 1,200. The *Day Book* says: Having completely riddled the Minnesota, and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor besides, as stated above, and destroyed several of the enemy's gunboats, in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumph and returned to the Yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their powers.

In the Rebel Congress yesterday the operations of Gen. A. S. Johnston in Tennessee were discussed. Mr. Atkins said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for his removal from that department.

The Beaufort correspondent of *The Day Book* says that the Nashville is now lying at Marched City.

One hundred vessels are reported at Hatteras, supposed to contain re-enforcements for Gen. Burnside. Ocracoke Inlet is said to be blocked up with stone vessels.

Virginia has been called upon for 40,000 additional troops.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, this evening, states that all is quiet in that vicinity. A flag of truce was received to-day from Craney Island. No information was obtained about the injury to the Merrimac. She reached Norfolk on Sunday evening, from which it may be inferred that she was not capable of making very good time.

Capt. Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac on the first day's fight, is reported by a telegraph received to-day, to be wounded. Capt. Jones commanded the Merrimac on Sunday.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

A dispatch to *The Tribune* from Cairo says that the bridges of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad are repaired, and trains run regularly from Cairo to Silvestown.

Gen. Strong was placed in command of Cairo to-day. Authentic news received at headquarters to-day states that the Rebels are strongly fortifying Island No. 10. The gunboats and mortar boats are all in readiness to transport troops.

The